# HOT WEATHER INJURIES 

## CW5 DICK WILLIAMS

## HOT WEATHER INJURIES

- TYPES
- HEAT TRANSFER
- HIGH RISK PERSONNEL
- SALT REPLENISHMENT
- TOOLS FOR PREVENTION
- WATER PROCUREMENT
- WATER COLLECTION
- HAZARDS DURING SURVIVAL
- OTHER INJURIES


## Heat Injury Categories

- Heat Cramps
- Heat Exhaustion
- Heat Stroke


## HEAT CRAMP SYMPTOMS



## HEAT CRAMPS

- Heavy Sweating
- Muscular cramps of the arms, legs, or abdomen
- Excessive thirst


# HEAT CRAMPS 

FIRST AID


## HEAT CRAMPS

- Move casualty to shade or improvise shade
- Loosen clothing
- Give large amounts of water to drink
- Monitor and give water as tolerated
- Seek medical aid if symptoms persist


# HEAT EXHAUSTION 

## SYMPTOMS

## HEAT EXHAUSTION

- Heavy sweating
- Pale, moist, cool skin
- Headache
- Weakness
- Dizziness
- Loss of appetite


## Possible Symptoms

- Heat cramps
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Urge to defecate
- Rapid breathing
- Confusion
- Tingling of hands and/or feet


# HEAT EXHAUSTION 

FIRST AID


## HEAT EXHAUSTION

- Move casualty to shade or improvise shade
- Pour water on him and fan him to permit coolant effect of evaporation
- Give at least one canteen of cool water to drink
- Elevate the legs
- Seek medical aid if symptoms persist


## HEAT STROKE

## SYMPTOMS

## HEAT STROKE

- Stoppage of sweating
- Hot, dry skin (flushed)
- Headache
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Fast Pulse and respiration
- Seizures
- Mental confusion
- May collapse and become unconscious


## HEAT STROKE

FIRST AID


## HEAT STROKE

- THIS IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY!
- EVAC as soon as possible
- Move casualty to shade or improvise shade
- Loosen or remove outer clothing
- Place casualty in cold water bath to lower temperature


## HEAT STROKE

- Spray or pour water over casualty and fan him continuously
- Massage extremities
- Elevate his legs
- If conscious, Have him slowly drink at least one canteen of cool water
- Continue cooling measures during EVAC


## HEAT TRANSFER

- Radiation
- Conduction
- Convection
- Evaporation


## RADIATION

-The transfer of heat from an object of intense heat to to an object of lower temperature by radiant energy

## CONDUCTION

-The transfer of heat from molecule to molecule of adjacent objects. The proximity of these objects will determine the overall rate of conduction

## CONVECTION

- The transfer of heat in liquids or gases in which molecules are free to move. During body heat loss, the body heats the surrounding air; the heated air expands and rises because it is displaced by cooler, denser air. Respiration is a form of convection.


## EVAPORATION

- Involves the changing of a substance from it's liquid state to it's gaseous state. When water on the body's surface evaporates, heat is lost


## HUMIDITY

- Severely limits evaporation
- 82' to 84' F Sweating begins
- 95' F Sweating takes over
- 115' F and 10\% humidity - may function all day
- 115' F and 80\% humidity - will be incapacitated in 30 minutes


## HIGH RISK PERSONNEL

- Physical condition
- High intake of caffeine
- MOPP gear operations
- Acclimatization
- Lack of visible sweating


## SALT REPLENISHMENT

- MRE's
- Normal salting of meals
- Additional salting


## TOOLS FOR PREVENTION

- Water containers
- Hot weather survival kits
- Water Bag and desalination kit


## WATER PROCUREMENT

- Frigid Areas
- Sea
- Beach
- Desert


## FRIGID AREAS

- Snow and Ice
- Grayish colored Ice
- Bluish colored Ice


## Sea

- Never drink salt water without desalting it first.


## Beach

- Fresh water ponds or lagoons
- Heat water and catch steam
- Improvise heating


## Desert

- Dry lake beds
- Look for green vegetation
- Animal tracks
- Sand dunes
- Cacti


## WATER COLLECTION

- Rocky areas
- Above ground solar still
- Below ground solar still
- Purifying water


## HAZARDS DURING SURVIVAL

- Urine
- Blood
- Sea water
- Animals


## OTHER INJURIES

- Sunburns



## REFERENCES

- FM 21-76 Survival
- FM 21-11 First Aid for Soldiers
- FM 1-301 Aeromedical Training for Flight Personnel


## QUESTIONS?



